KILBOURN AND CONGRESS. IS HE LAWFULLY IMPRISONED !- A USURPATION OF THE DUTIES OF THE COURTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Hallett Kilbourn is now imprisoned under a warrant from the Speaker of the House for contempt in refusing to answer certain questions of a House Committee. There is said to be an set which entitles him

to have his case transferred to the courts.

But, independently of this, I think the House, in im prisoning him, has exceeded its constitutional powers. A power in each House to punish for contempt is obviously a necessary one, without which the legislative body cou d not at all times protect its independence of action. But no legal reason can be assigned for its existence when the legislative body is not acting within the scope of its legislative authority. A proceeding to investigate a charge of official corruption is one that clearly is within the scope of the authority of the House of Representatives; whether as a necessary preliminary to an impeachment, or to furnish data for the framing of laws for a reform of the civil service. But is the present case such a proceed-

The only ground for the inquiry I have seen stated is that it may lead to the discovery of assets of the bankrupts, Jay Cooke & Co., of whom the Government is a creditor, and to whose benefit, as creditor, such discovery would of course enure. But this is strictly and purely a judicial, not a legislative proceeding, one belonging exclusively to the courts. It is a well established principle of our constitutional law that when the Government is not acting in its political capacity, but simply as an investor of its funds in a private institution, it stands on the same footing with respect to its legal rights and liabilities as any of its citizens. If, therefore, the Government choose to institute an inquiry into the assets of a bankrupt debtor it has no royal privilege of doing this through Congress or a house of Congress, but ment re-sort to the courts like citizen creditors, and the mere fact that such an inquiry may enure to the benefit of the Government as a creditor cannot authorize the House to assume judicial powers in the case. If such a proceeding for the benefit of a citizen would be beyond the scope of its constitutional authority, it is so in the present case, and Kilbourn's imprisonment being without constitu-tional authority it would be the duty of any judge applied to in the Destrict to release him on habeas corpus.

Washington, March 19, 1876. FRANCIS J. LIPPITE.

MR. BLAINE'S RECORD.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: In your issue of Saturday, "A Reader'

Why did not James G. Blaine accept the invitation given by the Ohio Republicans tast Fall and come here and speak out for hard money! Some of us thick his speech on the money question was made after the battle.

It was never so true as now that a lie will travel leagues while Truth is putting on its boots. It is well known that Mr. Binine was injured by a railroad accident last Summer, so that it was difficult and dangerous for him to speak in public. I did not know about his engagements in Ohio, but I do know that on account of this injury he canceled engagements in Pennsylvania and took very little part even in the canvass in his own State. But he did make two or three brief speeches, and in them he was an advocate for honest money. Several letters of his have also been quoted to the same effect Yet these facts seem to escape the "average reader," while be "takes in" all the insimuations against on whose public career cannot openly and fairly be im-

Let me say a word as to the reflections upon Mr. Blaine as a statesman. They come mestly from men who are vociferous for Bristow and Tilden. Wherein does the merit of those men for statesmanship surpass that of Mr. Blaine ! Mr. Fristow has been in public life just long Biaine 1 Mr. Bristow has been in public life just long enough to get all the credit and escape all the discredit of public servants of experience. Mr. Hiden has merely turned upon his old friends to rend them since he cannot use them. Both are ontitled to some credit. Let us be fair in this discussion. Mr. Blaine holds a difficult position, as by every qualification he is the acknowledged leader of the domnant party in this country. Does not this position require statesmanship at least equally with the Governorship of New-Yook or a lieutenancy under President Grant in the enforcement of the Revenue laws! Put Tillen or Bristow in Mr. Blaine's place. The first would be inferior even to Karr or Morrison or Randall or Wood as leaders, and the second would be an unknown quantity.

Washington, D. C., March 20, 1876.**

THE BLIND FOLLOWING OF PARTIES.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: In a recent issue of your paper there appeared a letter signed "Party Ties," denouncing Mr. George W. Cartis as unfit to represent the Republican party. His crime was that of declaring he would " bolt the Republican ticket if unworthy men were nominated. The idea expressed in " Party Ties's" letter in regard to strictly following a party is just what has produced the moral and political degradation that has hurt this country. The people seem to have forgotten the very first principles of a Republic, and instead of working for their own advantage, act only for the interests of parties. A measur is not adopted or rejected in Congress on account of its utility or unworthiness. It is rather as to whether it ha been brought forward by a Republican or a Democrat. Theoretically, there should be no parties in a Republic, been brought forward by a Republican or a Democrat. Theoretically, there should be no parties in a Republic, and all should work for the same end; but theory is not practice, and the necessity of different parties in a State has been indisputably proved. But these parties have been the result of difference of opinion on some mportant question, and it is hardly logical to suppose that that difference of opinion on some mportant question, and it is hardly logical to suppose that that difference of opinion should extend itself to entirely cember matters; yet a strict adherence to party makes people guilty of this illogical mode of reasonling. Still, if some more centilgational party blindly, he is immediately access of of being unparty blindly, he is immediately access of the people, and sortly to represent the best interests of the people, and sortly to represent the best interests of the people, and sortly to represent the best interests of the people, and sortly to represent the best interests of the people, and strong opposition is raised against bim by persons who strong opposition is raised against bim by persons who strong opposition is raised against on the lands of unaccupations their George and the contract of the people allow their George and the contract of the people allow their George and the contract of the people allow their George and the contract of the people allow their George and the contract of the people allow their George and the contract of the people allow their George and the contract of the people allow their George and the people allow practice, and the necessity of different parties in a State has been indisputably proved. But these parties have been the result of a difference of opinion on some important question, and it is hardly logical to suppose that that difference of opinion should extend itself to entirely cemote matters; yet a strict adherence to party makes people guilty of this illogical mode of reasoning. Still, if some more enlightened person perceives the fallacy of following a party blindly, he is immediately accose of of being unworthy to represent the best interests of the people, and a strong opposition is ruised against him by persons who have axes to grind, and can best have them ground by a corrupt party in power. As long as the people allow their Gevernment to be in the hands of unscruptions politicians, so long may they expect to find themselves defrauded; and not till they decide questions on their true principles, and choose their representatives for their honor and integrity, at d leave party issues entrely out of the question, will they find themselves governed ably and bonestly.

Combridge, March 20, 1876**.

Cambridge, March 20, 1876.

MR. EVARTS FOR PRESIDENT.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: I have very rarely missed buying a copy of THE DAILY TRIBUNE since 1858, which is suggestive as to my opinion of it, and its excellence as an exponent of high-toned journalism. In my judgment, among its many readable departments the chief is the one devoted to a hearing from your constituents—the people—and as no letter has as yet appeared therein which reflects my ideas as to who is the best and most available man to be nominated by the Republicans at Cincinnati, I am constrained to ask for a small space in your columns to suggest the name of the Hon. Wm. M. Evarts of New-York as the magic name which can marsual the Liberal Republicans and which can marsual the Liberal Republicans and independent tosts and lead them on to victory. Of Mr. Evarts's splendid intellect, his standing as a statesman, his purity of life, his disassociations from all rings, it is unnecessary for me to speak; for they have been known and duly appreciated by those voters who desire to see in our next P—ident an embodiment of these graces. Then, why not m ke a grand effort to compass his nondination and electron I in comparison with Morton, Conklim. Blaine, and Bristow, he is incomparably their superior in all that goes to make up the sum of pure manhood, unswerving integrity, and lofty statesmanship. While Mr. Bristow—who seems to nave the inside track in the Presidential race just at present—is unquestionably an able, honest, and patriotic man, his fame is of recent date, and is antedated by Mr. Evarts's by nearly a quarter of a century. I was recently discussing the political situation with a R-publican ex-Mayor of one of our most thriving inland cities, himself a tower of strength in his party, who exclaimed: "Oh, if they would only nominate Mr. Evarts, how easily we could achieve the victory, and what a perfect President we should then have!" These are the exact sentiments of New-York, March 20, 1876. New-York, March 20, 1876.

THE REPUBLICANS' OPPORTUNITY.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: There lies before the Republican party the grandest opportunity ever presented, in time peace, for the redemption of the country. We have fallen upon disaster; rather, it must be said, willfully rushed upon disaster, led by corrupt men for whom the Republican party is responsible in the sense that it in-trusted them with power, followed their foolish counsels, submitted to their inefficiency and blinked their rascality. THE TRIBUNE's words of truth and soberness yesterday express a conviction that has been burned minds of all business men by protracted suffering. "Rulnous uncertainty," coupled with a certainty of corruption in official station, has brought the country

of corruption in official station, has brought the country to the verge of ruin, from which there is only one sure method of escape—the adoption of a definite and houses financial policy by the Republican party.

The courage that is equal to such a move would and must also extend to an absolute active cutting off of the gigantic abuses that have accumulated during he administration of President Grant. If the party offers candidates who are above suspicion and who are also competent statesmen, it is as sure to save both itself and the country. The Democrats are divided and distrusted, and are showing themselves incompetent. More of them than of the Republicans are attached to wild inflation schemes, and they will never wholly escape the them than of the Republicans are attached to what have tion schemes, and they will never wholly escape the taint of sympathy with the Rebellion. But they have conquered sometimes, and most certainly will again by their superb party discipline, unless the Republicans gain a renewed grasp on the moral sense of the country by taking a high stand on the real issues of the day. There is no power so mighty, so eafe to fall back upon,

so difficult to deceive by mere pretenses, as this same moral sense; but genuine reform and a definite financial policy, backed by hard fighting, will secure it for the Republicans if they are wise enough to discern the opportunity and brave enough to improve it.

CAROLUS.
New-York, March 15, 1876.

THE BRIBERY IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Your New-Hampshire correspondent during the recent political contest gave a very interest-ing description of State politics, only, perhaps, not being to the manner-born," he "drew it too mild." It may not be peculiar to New-Hampshire, however, to have the ruling party in every town doctor the check lists every year, nor for the managers to wait until after the first count of the votes—if the result is adverse to the Moderator's party—and before declaring the result of the ballot, until enough intelligent "sovereigns" can be found and bribed to turn the scales. But I suppose we are unique in the practice of setting voters up in open meeting at auction to be knocked down to the highest bidder. From long experience too this trade in "sovereignty" is so far systematized that the fuglemen "sovereignty" is so far systematized that the fuglemen on both sides keep books with lists of all those who have sold themselves in the past, with their respective prices. I speak what I do know about one town. Perhaps all have not made equal progress in "ways that are dark." And perhaps, too, this town is the first to begin a reform of the evil. The excess to which this bribery is carried, and the constantly rising price of free voters in the market, have frigatened the party leaders in this place, and they have drawn up a paper pledsing themselves, to the number of 200, that for all town officers in the future they will use no means of bribery, and to make more sure of that, agreeing to nominate in convention together a ticket with the candidates divided as equally as may be between the two parties. This is only a small step, and by a small town, but it lets in a little light.

Barrington, N. H., March 20, 1876. This is only a small step, and by s in a little light. crington, N. H., March 20, 1876.

THE HON, ISAAC H. BAILEY.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: It seems to many of the friends of the Hon, Issae H. Bailer that you are pursuing him with un-necessary zeal. Mr. Bailey would be an ingrate if he did not, under the signature of "Yarmouth," as he does on every occasion, public and private, defend Grant, Conkling, the Custom-house, and those connected with the powers that be. His attack on the Uulon League Club could not consistently be otherwise than it is. After meeting with business reverses, had he not a right, in view of his long and valiant services as a ward patriot, to appeal to the Administration for aid. Through the Custom-house influence, seconded by Senator Conkling and Secretary Fischardson, he was appointed Receiver of the Bank of the Common wealth some three years ago, at a salary of \$7,500, and which he still holds and is likely to hold for years, although the position is now a complete st ceure. He received from Acting Mayor Vance the appointment of Commissioner of Chartines, at a salary of \$6,500, and still holds the same under Mayor Wickham. What matters it if the duties of the two offices do not occupy daily two hours of his time, and that the city furnishes him with a carriage to ride to his printing office, there to devote his time to his Shoc and Leather Dealers Reporter. Under these circumstances would not the Hon. Isaac H. Badey be a pecihious man if he did not so his whole length, and throw his whole influence in favor of Grantism, Conkling, the Custom-house, and all pertaining thereto. In these hard times \$14,000 per anum is well worth defeading, and can't you let up on him and leave him to conduct his "since and Leather" newspaper and withe his "Yarmouth" letters in peace? Such is the desire of "The Swanr. view of his long and valiant services as a ward patriot,

New-York, March 17, 1876.

THE TORIES ABUSED LONG ENOUGH!

to the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: I have never been able to understand why the memories of the Tories of the Revolution have been so long held in execration. Their sin, if sin it was, was a very light one-simply standing up for the government under which they lived. In the language of the mamorta bard, they chose to endure the ills under which they uffered rather than fly to others that they knew not of. The cause of the Revolution was the levying of a smail tax by the Home Government, which, compare to the tax-yoke we have since borne, was a mere bagatelle. I am aware there was a principle involved in the tax im-posed by the Home Government. But what have we to do with principle ! That word has long since been wiped out of the nation's vocabulary. We have no doubt the immortal Washington thought when he was lineking away at the British he was doing a good work, and so be undoubtedly was; but when one considers the load of debt under which we are now stangering, the corruption which now prevails in high piaces. The repudiation of many of the States of the Union of their honest debts, and the devastation made by takeyes in every part of the hand, the question arrises. In what respect have we been the gamers by he Pevolution! We have had a rebellion since in which the rebels came off second best. But they have been forgiven except one hard case, and I think it is about time to let the poor Tories of the Levolution two. as they have furnished food long enough for bombastic orators and patriotic writers. Let us have peaced. B. New-York, March 20, 1876. immortal Washington thought when he was hacking

MR. BLAINE THE COMING MAN.

To the Editor of The Tribune Sir: We all know and feel the going man Gen. Grant—and new we begin to look for the coming man. Until recently it did seem as if there was no hope of getting rid of Grantism. I don't believe the hamilia-ting exposures of the Babeeck trial would have been suf-ficient to satisfy the people Grant was not fit to remain another term in the office of President. Secretary Belknap is the first man Grant over withdrew "under fire." and that scandal was sufficient. Now that it is cartain Grant is going, who is coming? Is it Conkling? That Senator has done more to disgust Republicans and

HOW SHALL LIBERAL REPUBLICANS VOTES To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: As a Liberal Republican in 1872. voting for Horace Greeley (my first choice) was a picasant duty. The campaign of this year-is not quite so clear. We cannot accept a ficket that shall be inferior to one headed by Mr. Tild n and in favor of an early resumption of specie payments from the Democratic party, and the prospect of so good a candidate and platform from that party looks now hopeless. Will the Republiean party withdraw all their prominent candidates that have become such partisan backs as to disgust the entire have become such partisan backs as to disgust the entire country? Let referm from within set aside such men not only as Morton and Conking, but Elaine as well, with his equally partiean spirit, though he has not the power to influence and shape the policy of the Administration. He never has had the independence to ne-traceverly a wrong upon his side, or admit a virtue upon the other. The speeches and arguments of such men are rank offenses to all independent and Liberal Republicans. Hoping something may give us better men than those generally mentioned for the Republican nomination, the Independent Republicans still wait and watch.

As INDEPENDENT REPUBLICAN.

Worcester, Mass., March 22, 1876.

METHODS FOR R FORMERS To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The highly educated are supposed to ossess the power of organization in a high degree. Low and criminal insensibility, however, to political duties reems to have wrested this power from them. This class deprecate a revival of old issues. In review of these facts, patent to any intelligent observer, the supreme question of the hour is how can this wide-spread desire to purify politics be best utilized and made to affect politics be best utilized and made to affect the Cincinnati Convention. Three ways are open; (1.) Organize in city and village Adams Clubs, Fish Cinbs, Bristow Clubs, Cartis Clubs, or Evarts Clubs, as the majority shall will. Let their object be the election of a President and Vice-President on a platform of fidelity to the command, "Thou shall not steal," a return to specie payments, and a reform in the civil service. (2.) Let these clubs make the primaries the focal point of their influence; let them urge the cu tured and refined to go to these meetings. (3.) The country newspapers must be brought into the service; city journals will be powerless unless the country newspapers will speak out for purity and ability in officers.

New-Haren, Conn., March 22, 1876.

AMERICUS.

ANSWERS TO "A FEW QUESTIONS."

o the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: I take the liberty to send answers to a ew questions propounded by one of your correspondents 1. Every man who loves his country is punished for 2. We don't want the list of "Subscriptions to the Bab

2. We don't want the nate of cock Fund;" we have all we can dicest at present; let us wait until our stomachs are stronger.

3. "The honest men" of the country can elect such men as Adams. Bristow, and Evarts when they are in a majority.

A TRIBUNE READER. New-York, March 21, 1876.

WHERE ONE CANDIDATE LIVES.

Sir: Your correspondent "D. L.," in THE TRIBUNE of to-day, after describing what the people want in a President—a man thoroughly honest, possessed of broad learning, &c.-asks, "Where shall he be found? What is his name?" For the information of this gentlewhat is its name? For the information of this gentle-man, as well as for that of many others who may be meutally saking the same question, I answer that he may be found at his home in Boston, and that his name is Charles Francis Adams. He is destined, I hope, to be the people's candidate for President. S. C. ANDERSON. Trenton, N. J., March 21, 1876.

GAS FAR CHEAPER WITH PROFIT.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: The war between the producers and consumers of gas is becoming general throughout the country, and kerosene is proving so formidable a weapon in the hands of the consumers that the companies are disposed to make some concessions. Intrenched as the larger corporations are behind exclusive franchises, and with heavy reserves to draw upon, that must be a serious demonstration before any abatement of the tax laid on the people can be brought about. In this and neighboring cities a reduction of 25 cents per 1,000 feet has been granted—a concession of 9 per cent of his usual bill to the consumer. If a wise policy had led the managers to make this concession voluntarily and in advance of the popular clamor, it would have been received very graciously, but since it has been caused by pressure the questions arise: Is it a sufficient reduction to satisfy the public 1 Is it all they are entitled to ! The companies say it is all they can afford to yield. Having been at some pains to collect facts bearing upon these questions, I propose to discuss them. The two largest companies in this city have a capital of \$8,000,000. Their business during the year past was so far profitable, in spite of the enforced econoray of their customers, that their conservative directors felt justified in declaring dividends respectively for their companies of 20 and 35 per cent. As it has been their practice to put aside some money in addition for a rainy day (possibly approaching now), it is presumable that a good sum beside went into the reserve fund. Now a reduction of 9 per cent in the selling price would of course represent a much smaller reduction of profit, which is only a portion of that price. If it is as small a portion as the officers would have us believe, probably 3 per cent would more than represent it. This would lower the above dividends to 1940 per cent and 3335400 per cent respectively. No very frightful loss, one might think.

lower the above dividends to 194a per cent and observe per cent respectively. No very frightful loss, one night think.

But this is not all. As this generous abatement is made out of deference to the exigencies of the times, is it fair to mention that this fact, and the low price of ceal, will enable the companies to make as much if not more money this season than last on the same amount of consumption I it is a favorite argument with gas companies that the public do not properly estimate the heavy cost of distribution. This is true, but I have obtained full information on this and other points, and would respectfully inquire of the New-York companies whether, admitting this item to be fully equal to the cost of production, assume would have the people believe, they would like to have me present the I wo items comprising total cost, that the people may appreciate the poverty of their business. The fact is, the high price for illuminating gas is maintained, because of an anwillingness to part with them; because this top rian business is largely in the management of men who, through personal interest or ignorance, or both, have been averse to introducing into it the scientific investigations to which it ail other departments has been to cheapen and improve products.

Accestors, March 10, 1876.

FAULTS OF APARTMENT HOUSES. THE BUILDINGS TOO EXPENSIVE—OVERCROWDING-

DANGERS FROM FL E-CONTAGIOUS DISEASES. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: Your correspondent on this subject has spoken none too soon. We are a people rather slow to mov , like a locomotive perhaps not easily started, but when we do go it is with force, and if it happen to be in the wrong direction or off the track, then it fares hard with somebody. We are making mistakes. In the first place our flats are made too expensive. The object of living in layers must be economy; those who can afford it do better on their own basis. But our "apartments" are made so claborate and flutshed so likely that the rents are often beyond the price of an ordinary, comfortable, re-spectable house. As soon as the "fashion" passes away the people will see this.

Secondly: We are crowding too much, as your corre spondent says. Light from " wells" will not do to live by, it often does to die by, and then too often the houses depend on the light from neighboring lots. Should these also be built over, then how great is the darkness. It is a consideration of health also. Too many human beings are crowded into a given space, and such a state of things must naturally breed disease. In case of any communi-cable disease breaking out, who is to escape ! You have must naturally breed disease. In case of any communicable disease breaking out, who is to escape I You have really precisely the evils of tenement houses. There is another minor consideration connected with so much ornamentation, especially the stuceo work, which in stang planes, if we were English, we might call "cheap and nasty." Every cornice and mock is a heling place for mischief in case of disease. In hospitals tiny avoid all cornices and crevices or even corners, and arch over anothes, so as to leave no histing places. All may be very well while the rooms are new and fresh, but in a very short time, crowded as many of them are, small rooms and narrow holls, how they will rees!

The operation of the was well stated, in some cases there are stone stair ways, but usually they cost too much. We want the money for stuceo and ornament.

To thick that lives should be as cheap,
As at stars of stone so dear!

Some terrible catastrophe will teach us wistern at a fearful cost. Finally, it is by no means necessary that these houses, built for economy, should be in the local promition of the seconomize the former of the true of mones of their own. They do economize in stairs, it is true, but in no other was that Lean see. Planet, in conclusion, such cramped space and overcrowding and danger of fire are beginning to make these things a proper subject of inquiry by the Econol of Health, And so, before man more such costly experiments are tried, let the builders thereof pause and consider. Evidently, he leconolise is going on the wrong track, and

dently the becommotive is going on the wrong track, an the somer it is checked the better. Human, as well a other anomals, must have light and air. B. M. B. New-Fork, March 18, 1876.

COVERNMENT CHARITY. A BULL JUST PASSED BY THE SENATE-TWENTY

THOUSAND DOLLARS GIVEN AWAY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In connection with the wholesale and

indiscriminate reduction of expenses, supposed to be in the interest of economy, now being made at Washington, I would like to call the attention of your readers to a bill, which has just passed the Senate, giving away \$20,000. It is entitled "A bill for the relief of Mrs. Eliza Potter," and provides as follows: "That there be and hereby is appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not other wise appropriated the sum of \$20,000 to Mrs. Eliza Pot ter, widow of Lorenzo T. Potter, deceased, late of Charleston, S. C." The entire discussion in regard to charleston, S. C. The entire discussion in regard to the bill was as follows:

Mr. Withers—Let us hear the report road or have some statement from the Senator who reported the bill.

Mr. Bogy—We should have some information in regard

Statement from the S-mator was reported the bill.

Mr. Rogy—We should have some information in regard to it.

Mr. Logan—The facts are that this lady resided in Charleston, S. C., with her busband during the war. They were considered, according to the testimony, people of some wealth. She used, as the proof both of Confederate officers and Union officers and soldiers on both sides shows, for charitable purposes, \$10,000 of her money. Since that time her husband has died, and she is left in desitiute circumstances, her property being destroyed. She lost some 290 or 300 bales of cotton; but that of course is not a matter in consideration. She lost all of her property; And in view of the expenditures made during the war for charitable purposes, the Senate, in 1869, concluded to make her a grainity of this amount of money, as they had done for the Sisters of Charity in Charleston for the same purpose. That is the fact. The statement I have made is hully borne out by reliable testimony on both sides showing these facts. We have reported the same amount that the Senate formerly thought ought to be allowed, and on the same grounds. Mr. Eargent—Was that amount paid at that time?

Mr. Logan—The full passed the Senate.

Mr. Logan—The full passed the Senate.

Mr. Logan—The full passed the Senate.

The bull was rogard to the Genate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bull was rogard for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

It will be seen that there is no pretense of a legal claim but the regular of the state of the state

It will be seen that there is no pretense of a legal claim, but the people are taxed for a "gratuity," while numerous just debts of the Government remain unpaid. The sole ground stated for the appropriation is that Mrs. Potter has spent a good deal for charitable purposes an has lost her property. The facts true of her are equally true of Daniel Drew, and I suggest that he and every on who has ever given away any money and subsequently failed apply to Congress for relief. CIVIL SERVICE. Washington, March 16, 1876.

THE VALUATION OF PROPERTY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: Having been called upon to learn the value of nine houses and lots in the Twelfth, Twentieth, and Twenty-third Wards in this city, for the purpose of making investments, I was surprised to find that every ouse and lot was placed at the same valuation as last year. When I asked the assistant assessors the cause of this, I was informed by them that they had been instructed by the Tax Commissioners not to make any de ductions from the valuations of last year. Now, of what use is an assessor if he cannot use his own judgment in placing a proper amount to be assessed on property as he placing a proper amount to be assessed on property as he finds it this year! I would not question your intelligence by calling your attent in to the depreciation of all real estate in this city, especially tenement-house property; and yet the owners of such real estate will be compelled to pay, not on 60 per cent of the market value, but for the full value of the same. Now why is this done! I can see but one object in it, and that is to make it appear that the rate of tax per dollar this year will be less than hast year, the expenses of the City and County Government being less than last year. On a just valuation the rate would be much nigher. The Commissioners do an injustice, not only to the assessors whom they select for the purpose of

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

THE PRICE OF GAS.

THE REDUCTION OF RATES—DIVIDENDS OF THE COMPANIES LAST YEAR—THEIR ABILITY TO SELL GAS FAR CHEAPER WITH PROFIT.

Placing a proper valuation on property, but they compete the tax-payers of the City of New-York to pay a State tax 40 per cent higher. After an examination of the assessor's books, of the tax to be paid, expense of repairs on the tenement-house property, and the amount received for rent last year, I found that an investment would not to invest his money in that kind of property. HENRY JONES.

New-York, March 20, 1876.

REVIVAL TOPICS. MR. MOODY'S DOGMATISM.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: I have heard Mr. Moody preach several times, every time with increasing admiration and profit.

During and since his visit to Great Britain, I have watched the reports of his sermons in the papers. I have been impressed with his prudence in abstaining from reference to disputed questions in theology and ethics. But I have been pained recently by his positive utter ances on the use of tobacco. Take, for instance, the sermon which you print in your issue of March 11. Near the bottom of the first column you will find this sen tenea: "These smoking, chewing . . . Christians never will reform this world." This sounds ex-cathedra. Is the evangelist ignorant of the fact that some of the noblest and most useful men apon the face of the globe—some of the most successful Christian reformers—are addicted to the use of the weed! What would he say of Charles Spurgeon, who regards his pipe as a means of grace! Farther in the same sermon, Mr. Moody says of Paul: "He had never precicled any false doctrine. He had only preached Christ crucified." Suppose Mr. Moody should imitate the great Apostle to the Gentiles in this respect, would you his course be less liable to unfavorable criticism from his friends!

Wrightsville, Penn., Marca 16, 1876. tenea: "These smoking, chewing . . . Christians never

THE REVIVAL REPORTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: I have been reading your paper for a few weeks and like it very much. Especially do I enjoy reading Mr. Moody's sermons. I think he ought to receive more encouragement from the press. Some editors are constantly carleaturing him, but I am giad that you manifest such a kind disposition toward any enterprise political or religious, that tends to the bettering of mankind.

A. V. D. M. Akron, Ohio, March 10, 1876.

PRAYERS FOR COLLEGE GIRLS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Six: In The Tribune for to-day will be found the following extract: "A request for prayers wan-read, including one for the Junior Class of Vassar Col lege, all but 13 of the members of which had beco-Caristians." Astonished and indirmant, '77 read this.

As a class she never besought the public to behalf of her As a class she never besought the public in tenant of her meonverted members. Too truly womanike, she pre-fers the intercession and interest of her friends and college-mates before she seeks what the public may give. With most touching effect do the these read, but they are interly unitne; and for what some anoutherized indi-vidual may see fit to do, '77 will not hold herself re-Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, March 16, 1876.

WESTERN HARD-MONEY MEN. CONGRESSMAN DURAND'S SPEECE IN FAVOR OF RE-

SUMPTION-A LARGE NUMBER OF SUPPORTERS OF RESUMPTION IN THE WEST.

To the Edstor of The Tribune.

SIR: The speech of Congressman Darand of Michigan on the currency has not received the attention to which it is entitled. It immediately followed in the House the short and clear speech of Pref. Seelye in behalf of honest money, and so the reporters have been content to say; "Mr. Durand followed with a speech on the same side." The truth is, that as Mr. Seelye's brief speech was an admirably logical demonstration of the necessity of a return to each payments through contraction, so was Me Durand's effort one of the clearest and strongest arguments yet made in the House showing the great expense of the inconvertible currency. If the on other is a first-rate contribution to the stock of "information for the people." It is claimed by name western men here that Mr. Durand is a truly representative man of that section; that indeed, upon this most vital of hydra lessues he represents a large majority of the best men of both parties in the Vest. "How goes the battle in Michigan I," they ask. Here are will see s an admirable help to our thinkers, the vital of living issues he represents a 102 markety of
the best men of both parties in the Vest. "How goes
the battle in Michigan I' they ask. Here are Williams,
Durand, and Potter, Demograte of a mild type, was have
succeeded three inflation Bepublic ars, Field, Begole, and
Burrows, and the mild Democrats are all hard memoy
meb. And then if you ask how such men as Landers
come to get here from the West, these Western supporters of resumenton will say, in their rough way,
"G. Landers is no worse inflationist than Coburn, and a
mirbity sight notter fellow; but look at Kerr! He ele aned
out a soft-money Democrat in the New-Almany District."
In short, I discover that marily every Western man i
meet here, except some from Indians and Oine, is for
hard money, and asserts that Mr. Durand is a true represe mative of the North-West. It is certain that he attend
no intertisin wor is for honest money on Safuralay, and
if these people of whom I speak are truthful it would be
whee for some Requirition from that section to advocate
cash payments. Thus far a Democratic member has a
fine-nopoly of the business, and has all the honer, while
the Republicans have been standing idly by finanting
thooly shirts.

Buskington, March 22, 1876. oody shirts. Washington, March 22, 1876.

ALMSGIVING TO BEGGAES.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Siz: What is my duty to the traveling beggar! Take a case of recent occurrence. An ill-clad but good-natured, charly stranger, professing to live in a lown seems 60 mil a distant, to have a farm, a wife, and four children, makes his appearance with a much solled and fattered blank book in hand. He has "been unfortonate," and is likely to lose his farm and his home unless he can rules \$1,000 to meet a claim, and "we, the undersigned, agree to give the set opposite our respective names." On looking into his book I find that nearly every neigh bor upon whom he has called has given from \$1 to \$2. In passing through the village he collected in a short than some \$20. He fluds the people very "liberal," and he does not propose "to be in any hurry, but to canvass the whole town." Now, is it my duty to give him \$1 because my neighbors do, or having no dollars to throw away or to missoppi, may I decline t give upon the assumption that if the p-ople generally give as freely as my neighbors have done, he will very soon raise the \$1.000, if he has not done so long ago! What is my duty to this stranger, the truth of whose story I can neither affirm nor dony! Is it enslowany for needy and deserving persons to go amon's strangers to solicit until White I never refuse to give a man food who asks it, yet I have don is whether it be my duty to give memey to the stranger who farmisnes me no sausfactory evidence of his need. P.

Atom Springs, N. F., March 18, 1876. some \$20. He finds the people very "lib ral," and be

TENNESSEE MINING FRAUDS DENIED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Six: In your paper of this morning there is statement headed, "Charges of Immease Mining Frands." As one of the persons implicated, I beg to state that such a suit has been commenced in the Sapreme Court by the Union Consolidated Mining Company f Tennessee, charging generally as set forth in the article cannot permit a statement of such charges to pass to my friends and the public without contradicting them in the nost positive manner. The charges made are wicked, libelous, and maticious as against myself, and, as I be lieve, against the other defendants; and the suit, in my judgment, is brought for some purpose not now apparent Judgment, is brought for some purpose not now apparent. Whatever the motive of its instigators may be, it is calculated to do me a very serious in jury. At the proper time I shall take such measures as to me seem best to yundicate my character. I have been the President of the Union Censolidated Mining Company of Tennessee for nearly ten year, and as such have performed my whole duty faithfully and well, as the records of the Company and future events will prove. I therefore ask the justile to suspend judgment until all the facts of this case be made public through the proper courts, which shall be done to due time. Very respectfully.

John Thomas, New-York, March 17, 1876.

CONFOUNDING LINE AND STAFF OFFICERS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Has your correspondent "Roland," who mahetously indulges to-day in what he doubtless imag-ines is a fling at the line, ever heard the trite saying, "Tis en iil bord that fouls its own nest?" This "ex Master" Moffatt to whom he refers is not a representa tive of the line principle of appointment, but is a person appointed to the retired list of the navy, from civil life, and through political influence; in short, appointed in precisely the same manner as staff officers (except cadet engineers) now are. Human nature is probably the same whether under the uniform of the line or the staff, but the line officer is appointed in accordance with the true civil service idea, and the discipline and enforced educa tion from early boyhead must, in the long run, tell in his favor as against the mere positical appointment, or appointment through political influence. Certainly the spiteful and malicious emendations of certain staff officers, as shown by the Porter-Welles letter of some years since, the publication of the recent "confidential" circular of some young line officers at Annapolis, with other contempility small acts of that nature intended to inture the line in t.e. eyes of the community, will go far to convince faur-minded readers of The Trinuxs that there is more than one "Koland" in the staff corps (food forbid there should be many) who has probably not rendered even so much service to his country, except in the small way I have Indicated, as the wretched creature Moffatt, since this man did at least lose his arm in battle, bravely upholding the flag of his country.

Coston, March 15, 1876.** favor as against the mere political appointment, or ap-

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST THE COLORADO BEETLE To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Inasmuch as Eastern farmers are likely

to suffer from the ravages of the Colorado potato-bug this season, I would like to give them some advice. My fields have been troubled with these pears for the past aix years, and the best and most expeditions remedy have ever found was to catch the old ones when the make their appearance on the vines. This will be a soon as the tops of the potato vines are out of the ground.

some of the hills not being up yet. The bugs are in the earth, and come to the surface as soon as the Spring opens. One of these bugs, I should think, will lay from 500 to 1,000 eggs, and the young from that deposit will Ge-troy a large patch of potatoes. In looking for bugs, keep your eye out also for the eggs on the under side of the leaves. By a little attention to the catching of the old bugs at the start, a man can save a vast amount of trouble, for as coon as the bugs hatch they are hard to get rid of. Centralia, Ill., March 10, 1876.

THE CULTIVATION OF HONESTY. To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: Every day brings new proofs of the necessity resting on every man for his own safety as well as the good of seciety to cultivate individually the principle of honesty as the foundation of character; from the individual it would affect society, and in time reach up to the Government. At a time when the moral sense of the people seems sluggish, it is unfortunate that a law of Congress should have been passed which in its law of Congress should have been passed which in its effects has offered temptation to a dishonest way of money getting. The sudd-n and unparalleled fall in real estate caused by the lessumption act, has tempted thousands of avarietous mortgarees to foreclose on their unfortunate mortgageors for the sole purpose of wrenching from them their property at half its value. This is a form of dishonesty under legal sanction but none the less demoralizing. One hears much about an honest currency, let us not use dishenest means to effect the object. New-York, March 10, 1876.

FLAX AND HEMP CULTURE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In your issue of yesterday, the 13th, you give an interesting account of the proposed intro-duction of flax and hemp culture and manufacture in this country. With so many idle mer, and so much idle money and so large an amount spent each year for for eign goods we ought to make at home, the importance of the subject is brought to each man's door. I am inclined the subject is brought to each man's good. I am include to think an experiment was made in Kentucky several years ago, under the suspices of our Government, to grow hemp and manufacture it into cordage for rigging, &c., on our war ships. The impression on my mind is that this experiment was unsuccessful, but I am not sure about it. Do ou know anything of the effort hen madel was it successful or not I. If not, do you know the reason why I.

T. GUILFORD SMITH.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 14, 1876.

XLIVth CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

THE SENATE PASJES THE ELECTORAL VOTE BILL BY 32 TO 26-A SLY ARGUMENT FOR FRANKING IN THE POST ROUTE DEBATE-AN EXCITED DIS-CUSSION ON THE PAY OF CONGRESSMEN IN THE BOUSE. SENATE.... WASHINGTON, March 24, 1876.

In the Senate to-day bills and memorials were introduced and referred as follows: The CHAIR laid before the Senate the House bill in relation to political contributions. Referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

On motion of Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, the Senate voted on indion of all relations to the state of t

The CHAIR the best of the House was not again to the a endment of the Senate.

The Senate voted to instat upon its amendments, and asked for a Conneittee of Conference. Messrs. Withers (benn. Va.), Altson (Rep., Iowa), and Ogeaby (ton. III.) were appointed. isked for a Committee (Rep., Iowa), and (Jen., IVa.), Allisen (Rep., IIowa), appointed. (Rep., III) were appointed. By Mr. HOAE (Rep., Wis.)—A memorial from the Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee remonstrating against the erection of a bridge across the Detroit River at Detroit, and asking that measures be taken to take the traffic under the river instead of over it. Referred to traffic under the river instead of over it. POST ROUTES, AND FRANKING.

The Senate took up for consideration the Post Route M. Mr. HAMLIN (Rep., Me.) explained its provisions. Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., Vt.) opposed opening so many new routes. It is now inopportune to incur so much ex-

Mr. HAMLIN (Rep., Mc.) thought the hardy ploneers who go out into the frontiers of our settlements ought to be provided with reasonable mail facilities, whether it paid or not. If rigid economy is the word, cut down Con-

LOMUNDS (Rep., VL) thought all would agree Mr. EDMUNDS (Rep., VL) thought at women with him that the prices it saary of immbers is more too large, when the price of countrolities in Lais city is taken into account, nates a man wishes to expatriate himself from his family and leave all there was of home behind him. As to this bill, he found upon looking at it, that the bardy pioneer lived in Massachusetts, Kentucky and Virginia, and perhaps in Vermont, in fact, in nearly every state of the Union; and he did not know as the Government would be bound to furnish him with a orning paper every morning at his breakfast-table is outly conclude to go away out into the wilds of est and set up a shanty to enable him to affend to s

West and set up a shorty to chable him to attend to some shorn scheme for a few mouths.

Mr. SALGENT (Rep., Cat.) said he thought the departmental stamp system is a useless and expensive one, and hours an apparent but not a real business. This is carried on at the expense of about \$1,000.000 annually, and ought to be aboushed. Let the departments send her mail matter by a stroke of the pe... It will take no more time than to lick a stamp, and it costs be more to each the make in this manner than it does with a stamp of them. He believed this concomy hight be appropriated a little further, and members of Compession from their constituents by the franking privilegs, the believed it right that members and Senators should be secontial to communication as the information, printed any otherwise, as file believed if right that me abers and Senators should be permitted to communicate with their constituents, and to send than such information, printed any otherwise, as they deemed necessary. Our coarts are expensive, and they are maintained for the ben-fit of the people; and we do not stop to ask if the are self-sustaining. We only task that they be not too expensive. Again, the Signal Service magnitude of the service magnitude of the service magnitude of the service of the serv

WINDOM (Rep., Minu.) said that besides the Mr. WINDOM (Rep., Minn.) said that besides the \$1,00,000 expended for starups about \$70,000 is voted annually i.r carryin out a part of that law. He found that in the ball there is no post route asked for in the state of Vermont, and he was arraid the senator from Vermont (Mr. Edimonus) is in the position of the man who was willing to allow his wife's relations to be drafted into the late war. The Senator finding toat no routes were asked for in his own State can afford to sacrifice the routes in other States and oppose the extension of routes at this time. at this time.

The bill was amended as to minor points and passed.

STE. I. PORTRAITS OF SENATORS.

A resolution was reported in favor of printing the entogles delivered upon the life of Senator O. S. Ferry, with an amendment providing for an appropriation to pay for engraving a steel portrait of the Senator to accompany the culogy. Some informal discussion arose as to to propriety of engraving the portraits of deceased Senators for this purpose, Mr. ANTHONY remarking that the

for this purpose, Mr. ANTHONY remarking that the practice had at one time deed out, but had within a few years been revived.

The bid providing that Wilson McCandless, Judge of the District Court of the Western District of Pennsyivania, may be retired on account of it health, atthough he has not reached the age of 70 years, was taken up and amended so as to provide that he should resign at the end of six months after his retirement, and then passed.

PASSAGE OF THE ELECTRAL VOTE BILLS.

The Senate then resumed consideration of Senate bill No. 1 to count the votes of President and Vice-Presi-

Mr. BURNSIDE (Rep., R. I.) moved to reconsider the Mr. BURNSIDE (Rep., R. I.) moved to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed to the third reading, at d then in ro-uced the following amendment:

830. 3. That if more than one return shall be received by the President of the Senate from a State purperting to be the cr. timetes of electoral voice given at Le. 2. 4 Freeding election for President and Vice-President in such State, he shall unine diatrly make a report thereof to the Child Justice of the Supreme Court of the Unites State, who shall also one cause the Supreme Court to proceed to examine as to who are the legal electors of said State, and shall have power to send for persons and papers. And that the said Child Justice shall, on or before the last Tuesday in January next succeeding the meeting of the electors of President and Vice-President, report to the President of the Senate which of the said electors so designated shall, if in all other respects they are legal, be counced before the two Logice.

3. Example Open., Count, opposed the bill and amend-

The amendment of Mr. Bayard was lost. Yeas, 18;
Nays, 32.

The question was then taken on the amendment proposed by Mr. Burnside, and in was also lost.

The question was then taken up on the passage of the bill, and it was passed by a vote of 32 to 25, as rollows: [Ropathicans in roman; Democrats in itatics; Indepetents in small capitals];

YEAS.

Allison, Dorsey, Key, Paddock, Anthony, Forty, Logan, McMillan, Saigeat, Ballion, Olderson, Mitchell, Spracer, Cameron (Pa.), Hamlin, Cameron (Pa.), Hamlin, Cameron (Pa.), Hitcheock, McTelli (Mo.), Taurmen, Cameron (Pa.), Hitcheock, McTelli (Mo.), Taurmen, Cameron (Pa.), Hitcheock, McTelli (Mo.), Taurmen, Windom, Dawes, Jones (Nev.), Oglesby, Wright—32.

Bayard, Dennis, Jones (Fla.), Ransom,
Bogy, Koton, Kelly, Sautsoury,
Capyton, Edmunda, Mctreery, Scienton,
Cockrell, Eggiah, McDonald, Wallace,
Conking, Goulthwatte, Maxey, Whyte,
Live, Johnston,
Mr. THURMAN (Deux. Ohio) said he was at a loss to

of Indiana asking for legislation to present temperane Last season I caught 54 from a patch two rods square, in the United States. Referred. some of the hills not being up yet. The bugs are in the

A bill to supply a deficiency of \$62,000 for the manufacture of postal cards for the year ending June 30, 1876,

facture of postal cards for the year ending June 30, 1876, was passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cox (Dem., N. Y.) in the chair, on the Legislottee, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bil, with the understanding that general debate on the bill would be limited to one hour.

Mr. HUKLBUT (Rep., III.) replied to the invectives which had been poured against the Republican party by gentlemen from Georgia and North Carolina. Recurs to the bill under consideration, he said the Democraparty in this House is on rial here, an that the eyes at the entire country are upon it, and he did not believe they would meet the views of the people by enting down the salaries of Government officials. The American people are not too poor to pay a fair compensation to their public servants.

Mr. KASSON (Rep., Iowa) suggested that in the matter of economy the majority of the flouse wanted to go, possibly, too far, and the minority, possibly, not far enough Proceeding to discuss the reduction of salaries, he declared that he would a thousand times rather strike do in the compensation of members of Congress to what it was prior to 1860—\$3,000—than touch the poor pay of the various employés of the Government, who are only receiving now the same they received 30 years ago.

CONGRESSIONAL SALAPIES, The Committee then proceeded to consider the bill in

detail. The item for the compensation of Senators hav-ing been read, Mr. BAKER (Rop., Ind.) moved to reduce the salary from \$4,500 to \$3,000. This was rejected. Mr. FOSTER (Rep., Ohio) moved to reduce it to \$2,700

and intimated that the Democratic majority, if it waited to be consistent, should vote for the reduction to \$2,700. Mr. RANDALL (Dem., Penn.) (interrupting)—Why did not you propose that amendment in the Committee, in-stead of resisting the reduction of the pairty 10 per cent

stend of resisting the reduction of the pairty 10 per cent we have made!

Mr. FOSTER—I am not to be catechised on the floor.

Mr. RANDALL (persistently)—I want to show to the country and the House the meonsi tency, the dapicity of the gentleman from Onio in coming in here and offer-ing an amendment to reduce the salaries of members to \$2.700 white he resisted in the Committee the reduction of \$500.

Mr. FOSTER—I have a good answer to the attack. Mr. FOSTER—Vou have charged me with duplicity and inconsistency.

Mr. FANDALL—I have made no attack.

Mr. FOSTER—You have charged me with duplicity and inconsistency.

Mr. RANDALL—There is no sincerity in your amendment, and you do not expect it to be adopted.

Mr. FOSTER—Try it and see.

Mr. RANDALL—The Committee on Appropriations has fixed the compensation of members where I think the people of the country will be satissed.

Mr. FOSTER instited that he offered the amendment in good hatth, as he did everything. There was no demagorism about bina, and the gentleman well knew it.

Mr. BAKER (Rep., Ind.) said that he had pied ed to his constituents to use his voice and vote in the direction of retrenchment, economy, and reform, and he intended, with all honesty and good faith, to redeem that pleage.

Mr. WHITE (Rep., Ky.) and Mr. ChitTENDEN (Ind., N. Y.) favored the reduction. The latter said that if mabers reduced the salaries of Government officials below the point which would sustain them respectably, and not reduce their own salaries to the same point, the country would how in judgment at their inconsistency.

Mr. HOAR (Rep., Mass.) trusted that the House did not propose to present the pilitial speciacle that was presented in the fast two Congresses of wrangling about its own pay. If there was anything in the polinical is story of the country that he would give a good deal to have struck out, it was the debates on that subject in the last two Congresses. He would vote against any change in the salary of members. First, because it is a thing which ought not to be stirred up for political purposes; and se ond, because he thought on the whole it is as near right as it cound be got. He entirely respected and henored the position of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Baradall) when he said that he yelded his nadividual judgment in a matter where he was personally concerned to the general sentiment of the people, and he sympathized with him very much when on being asked what he had done with the money, he replied it was none of the business of the questione— every good answer.

what he had done with the money, he replied it was none of the business of the questione.—a very good answer.

Mr. RANDALL explained that the difficulty which the Committee had met was tant if other salaries were reduced and not the salaries of the members, they would be chargeable with inconsistency. It seemed to him (Mr. Randall) that there was but one sale, firm ground on which to stand, and that was to apply the same measure of reduction to all salaries.

Mr. HARRISON (Dem., Ill.) effered the Foster amendment, as did also Mr. BLOUNT (Dem. Ga.)

Mr. HILL (Dem., Ga.) moved to make the reduction of salaries begin on the 4th of March, 1577, and agreed with Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts that it is indecent for members of Congress to be squabbling over their own pay. His (Hill's) amendment would obviate that difficulty, by making the reduction apply to the next Congress.

The question was taken on sir. Foster's amendment to fix the pay at \$2,700, and it was rejected, there being but Mr. Hold of Georgia was also rejected.

24 votes in the shifmative. The amendment onergy by Mr. Hill of Georgia was also rejected.
Mr. KELLEY (Rep., Penn.) inoved to strike out \$4,500, and insert \$5,000, and spoke in favor of that motion.
Mr. O'BRIEN (Dem., Mi.) supported the motion. There was a long debate on the subject.
Mr. SINGLETON (Dem., Miss.) insisted that a salary of

Mr. SINGLETON (Dent., Miss.) missed that a savary of \$4,500 outgat to be settisfactory to any member, while Mr. JENKS (Dem., Penn.) insisted on the reduction of salaries. Mr. HOLJAN (Dem., Ind.) argued that the adoption of Mr. Kelley's amendment would be a virtual abandonment of every proposition of retrehelment. Mr. BOUGLASS (Dem., Va.) moved to fix the salaries at \$3,600. Mr. O'BRIEN (Dem., Md.) made a hit at Mr. Holman

in the further debate, by declaring that he is the kite and the rest of the Committee the tail, and on that tail is embhazoned the "shirbbeth" economy, while at the same time that gentleman is pledged to vote for a bill that would take \$100,000,000 out of the Treasury.

Mr. HOLMAN—What bill is that I Mr. HOLMAN—What bill is that I Mr. O'SRIEN—The Bounty bill which you are pledged

Mr. HOLMAN-Why, certainly I am for that. [Laugh-

fraud.

After a stormy struggle over the question of an ad-journment till M.nday, and the alternative of a session for debate to-morrow, the former proposition prevailed, through the persistency of Mr. PAGE (Rep., Cal.), and the House at 6 o'clock adjourned till Monday.

NOMINATIONS. WASHINGTON, March 24 .- The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Hofman Atkinson of West Virginia to be Secretary of Lega-tion of the United States in St. P. tersburg. Pathesister.—A. D. Loomis at Horseheads, New York; H. A. French at Northfield, Mannesota, and H. M. Thatcher at Sa-

THE COURTS.

CIVIL NOTES. In the Superior Court, Trial Term, yesterday, before Judge Speir, John T. Ryan, who was appointed a messen-ger of the Court in 1871, recovered a verdict against the city for \$355 66.

A libel has been filed in the Clerk's Office of the United States District Court by Archer & Bull, importers, of No. 177 Water et, against the steamship Adriatic, to recover \$1,178-25 for damages to cotton which was shipped upon that yeard by Maclean, Maris & Co. of Liverpool in October, 1875.

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

THE COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, March 24.—In the Court of Appeals, Pricay, March 24:

No. 40—Measoth agt. The Delaware &c. Canal Company.—
Assument resumed and concluded.

No. 30—Namey Cardell, admix. e.e., respondent, agt. The N. C. and H. R. R. R. C. O. appellant.—Argued by S. Hand of counsel for appellant, and by J. H. Chute for respondent.

No. 40—The Propie, ex rel. The Practice Mail Steamsing Co. appellant, art. The Commissioners of Taxes &c. of New York, respondents.—Argued by Coles Nortis for appellant, and by James C. Chute for Witt Mitchell, administrator, &c. appellant, agt. The New York Central and Hudson River Enlined Company, respondent—Argued by A. J. Parker for appellant, and by Fack Cowen for respondent. Case attil on.

Froclamation was made and the court adjourned.

The Court of Appeals calendar for Monday, March 27, is as follows: Nos. 68, 71, 72, 73, -4, 75, 76, and 77.

DECISIONS MARCH 24.

to be the cer tineages of electoral voices given at Lee 201, and present election for Preschent and Vice-President in a such State, he shall timme diately make a report thereof to the Cale-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, who shall at once cause the Supreme Court of the United States, who shall at once cause the Supreme Court of the United States, who shall at once cause the Supreme Court of the United States, who shall at once cause the Supreme Court of the United States, and shall have power to send for persons and papers. And that the sand Chief-Justice shall, on or before the last Tuesday in January next successing the meeting of the electors of President and Voce-President, report to the President of the Sendte which of the sand clee tors were legally elected, and the returns sent by the electors so designated shall, if it is all offer respects they are legal, be counsed before the two longers.

All: EATON (Dem., Comn.) opposed the bill and atmendment proposed by Mr. Cooper as follows:

And If he two Houses do not agree as to which return shall be counted, then tast vote shall be counted twich the House of Representatives, voting by Salates, in the manner prescribed by the Cooper as follows:

And If he two Houses do not agree as to which return shall be counted, then tast vote shall be counted, then tast vote shall be counted which the House of Representatives, voting by Salates, in the manner prescribed by the Cooper and follows:

And If he two Houses do not agree as to which return shall be counted, then tast vote shall be counted to be the free and votes upon the linear shall be controlled to be the reason of the shall be counted to be constituted to be the receiver of the House of Representatives, voting by Salates, in the manner prescribed by the Cooper and the shall be controlled to be th estate.

Special Term-By Judge Van Vorst, Dingan, &c., agt. McCormick et al. - Finatogs signed.

Special Term—By Judge Van Vorst.—Dingan, &c., agt. McCormick et al.—Flintings signed.

Superior Court—Special Term.—By Judge Curtis—Schwarts, &c., agt. O'conner et al.—Order constraints refereds report. Lovy et al. agt. Bargess; The Atlantic and Pacifor report. Lovy et al. agt. Bargess; The Atlantic and Pacifor Telegraph Company agt. Earness et al.—Orders on remittions. The New Boston Coal and Mining Company agt. Parker et al.—Morion for extra allowance granted. Chain et al. agt. McGray Meyer; Dike et al. agt. Snyuer et al.; Retts agt. New York Meyer; Dike et al. agt. Snyuer et al.; Retts agt. New York Dickinson.—Orders granted.

By Judge Van Vorst.—Van Buren agt. Coit.—Motion granted.

By Judge Van Vorst.—Van Buren agt. Coit.—Mobas to mainte, and he moved a reconside atton of the vote warreby the bill was passed, in order to give one more chance to fix some bill to meet the question when two sets of returns were sent in the motion was entered.

The motion of Mr. Saltgent, the Benate took up the Consular and Diplomatic bill, and made it the order of business, and upon his motion then, at 4:50 p. m., went into Executive session, and at 5 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the House to-day, Mr. Holman (Dem. Ind.,) presented a memorial of the Woman's Temperance League

By Judge Van Vorst.—Van Buren agt. Coit.—Mobas granted.

Marine Court.—Chambers—By Judge McAdam.—Blake agt. Frost.—The commitment fails to show pursaiced. Marine Court as to file and surveines allowed to justify a Michael and surveines allowed to justify a granted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

In the House to-day, Mr. Holman (Dem. Ind.,) presented a memorial of the Woman's Temperance League